possible. If we fail to act promptly, many new wind energy initiatives will come to a halt at a time when this country can least afford it.

By Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. NELSON of Florida):

S. 489. A bill to expand certain preferential trade treatment for Haiti; to the Committee on Finance.

HAITI ECONOMIC RECOVERY OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2003

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I returned this week from my 12th trip to Haiti. As my colleagues are aware, I have many long-standing concerns about the dire political, economic, and humanitarian situation in Haiti.

In a nation just over an hour's flight from Miami, there is abject poverty, suffering, and disease. We absolutely must pay closer attention to what is happening to our neighbors in our hemisphere. We must be engaged.

That is why I am so pleased to be joining several of my Senate and House colleagues in introducing the ''Haiti Economic Recovery Opportunity Act of 2003.'' I'd like to thank our Senate Cosponsors, who include Senators GRAHAM of Florida, LUGAR, DURBIN, NELSON of Florida, and Representatives Congressmen SHAW and CONYERS for their leadership in getting support for this bill, as well as our other House Cosponsors, Representatives CRANE, RANGEL, WATSON, LEE of California, LEE of Texas, MEEK, GOSS, FOLEY, WATERS, and Delegate CHRISTENSEN of the Virgin Islands.

Our bill would take a major step in improving the economic and political situation in Haiti through an important tool of our foreign policy—and that is trade.

As my colleagues, Senators DURBIN, NELSON, and CHAFEE, and Representative MEEK—all of whom traveled with me to Haiti over the course of this last month—the situation in Haiti is bleak. Haiti is the poorest country in our Hemisphere, with approximately 70 percent of its population out of work and 80 percent living in abject poverty. Less than one-half of Haiti's 7 million people can read or write. Haiti's infant mortality rate is the highest in our hemisphere. And one in four children under the age of five are malnourished.

roughly one in 12 Haitians has HIV/AIDS and, according to the Centers for Disease Control projections, Haiti will experience up to 44,000 new HIV/AIDS cases this year—that's 4,000 more than the number expected here in the United States, where our population is 35 times that of Haiti's. AIDS already has orphaned over 200,000 children, and this number is expected to skyrocket to between 323,000 and 393,000 over the next ten years.

The violence, corruption, and instability caused by the flow of drugs through Haiti cannot be overstated. An estimated 15 percent of all cocaine entering the United States passes through Haiti, the Dominican Republic, or both.

All of this creates an environment where the logical course of action for many Haitians is simply to flee. We have seen this in the past, and we may see it again. So far this fiscal year, the Coast Guard has interdicted and rescued over 813 Haitian migrants at sea—compared to 1,113 during the entire fiscal year 2000. And, according to the State Department, migrants recently interdicted and repatriated to Haiti have cited economic conditions as their reason for attempting to migrate by sea. I do not think that a mass exodus is imminent, but we cannot ignore any increase in migrant departures from Haiti. In addition to being an immigration issue for the United States, these migrant departures frequently result in the loss of life at sea.

When I visited Haiti last month, we toured a textile assembly factor. What we saw was that this operation was providing about 800 Haitian laborers with jobs and giving them an income to help support their families. This is in a country that went from having 100,000 assembly jobs to only 30,000 today. There is no reason we can't reverse that trend.

The bill we are introducing today attempts to change the economic situation by granting limited duty-free treatment on certain Haitian apparel articles if—and only if—the President is able to certify that the Haitian government is making serious market, political, and social reforms. The bill would correct a glitch or oversight in U.S. trade law that recognized the special economic needs of least developed countries in Africa, but did not recognize those needs for the least developed country in the Western Hemisphere—Haiti.

Specifically, the bill would allow duty-free entry of Haitian apparel articles assembled from fabrics from countries with which the U.S. has a free trade or a regional trade agreement. It also would grant duty-free status on articles, regardless of the origin of the fabrics and yarns, if the fabrics and yarns were not commercially available in the United States.

The bill would cap duty-free apparel imports made of fabrics and yarns from the designated countries at 1.5 percent of total U.S. apparel imports. This limit grows modestly over time to 3.5 percent.

The enactment of this legislation would promote employment in Haitian industry by allowing the country to become a garment production center. While the benefits of bill would be modest by U.S. standards, in Haiti they are substantial. It is estimated that the bill could create thousands of jobs, thereby reducing the unemployment rate and breaking the shackles of poverty. Before the 1991 coup, Haiti was one of the largest apparel suppliers in the Caribbean. Today, Haitian apparel accounts for less than one percent of all apparel imports into the United States.

The type of assembly carried out in Haiti would have minimal impact on employment in the United States. Actually, it would encourage the emigration of jobs from the Far East back to our hemisphere, including the United States, because most Haitian foreign exchange earnings, unlike in the Far East, are utilized to purchase American products. And, the ''Trade and Development Act'' already includes strong safeguards against transshipment.

In order for Haiti to be eligible for the trade benefits under the bill, the President must certify that Haiti is making progress on matters like the rule of law. This will not be an easy task for the Haitian government. However, I believe that because of the incentives provided in the bill, it would be more and more apparent to them that it is in their interest to reform.

Adopting the Haiti Economic Recovery Opportunity Act of 2002 would be a powerful demonstration of our commitment to helping reverse the downward spiral in Haiti. I encourage my colleagues to join in support of this legislation.

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN):

S. 490. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, Nevada, to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the Washoe Indian Tribe of Nevada and California; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce the Washoe Tribe Land Conveyance Act.

I introduced this bill in both the 106th and 107th Congress, and it passed the Senate unanimously in 2000 and 2002. The bill has also been favorably received in the House: in the 106h Congress, it passed the House with unrelated amendments. Unfortunately, due to a shortage of time, the two versions of the bill were never reconciled and neither version became law.

In 1997, I helped convene the Lake Tahoe Presidential Forum to discuss the future of the Lake Tahoe Basin. At that Forum a diverse group of federal, state, and local government leaders considered the challenges facing the extraordinary natural, recreational, and ecological resources of the Lake Tahoe region. I am pleased to note that the Forum provided the basis for the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act that Senator FEINSTEIN and I introduced and President Clinton signed into law. This law authorizes $300 million of federal investment to protect and rehabilitate the Lake over a ten-year period. In addition, I have been able to steadily increase the federal investment in the Basin. We are well on our way to fulfilling the promises of the Forum.

During the Forum a commitment was made to support the traditional

and customary sues of the Lake Tahoe Basin by the Washoe Tribe, most importantly, to provide the Tribe access to the shore of Lake Tahoe for cultural purposes. In short, this is not a controversial bill. It is a good bill, and it is the right thing to do.

The ancestral homeland of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California included an area of over 5,000 square miles in and around the Lake Tahoe Basin. My bill ensures that members of the Tribe will have the opportunity to engage in their traditional and customary cultural practices at the Lake in the future as they have done in the past. This will help the tribe meet the needs of spiritual renewal, land stewardship and general reunification of the Tribe with its aboriginal lands—forever. The participants in the Lake Tahoe Presidential Forum endorsed the concept of this bill, and nearly five years later that concept continues to enjoy broad support. The land conveyed by this bill to the Washoe Tribe would be managed in accordance with the Lake Tahoe Regional Plan, would not be commercially developed, and would not preclude or hinder public access around the Lake.

This Act will convey 24.3 acres from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior to be held in trust for the Washoe. This is not an expansive tract of land, but it is of profound significance to the Washoe people. I would like to point out a particular provision of the bill and explain the history behind it. Subsection (e) prohibits any type of development on the land. This provision was added at the request of the Washoe Tribe to guarantee that this land remains in its present unspoiled state for traditional and customary cultural uses. Tribal elders have indicated to me that these purposes could not be accomplished if the land were commercially developed, so I am pleased to include a provision ensuring that this land will remain in its natural state. I think this provision serves as a testimonial to the tribe's integrity and to how important the return of this land is to the Washoe people.

Finally, I would like to note that Senator ENSIGN joins me today to introduce this important bill. I know that Senator ENSIGN values and works to protect the wonders of Lake Tahoe. His support for this bill will help ensure that the third time is the charm and that we make good on this important promise to the Washoe Tribe.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 490

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. WASHOE TRIBE LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the ancestral homeland of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (referred to in this Act as the ''Tribe'') included an area of approximately 5,000 square miles in and around Lake Tahoe, California and Nevada, and Lake Tahoe was the heart of the territory;

(2) in 1997, Federal, State, and local governments, together with many private landholders, recognized the Washoe people as indigenous people of Lake Tahoe Basin through a series of meetings convened by those governments at 2 locations in Lake Tahoe;

(3) the meetings were held to address protection of the extraordinary natural, recreational, and ecological resources in the Lake Tahoe region;

(4) the resulting multiagency agreement includes objectives that support the traditional and customary uses of National Forest System land by the Tribe; and

(5) those objectives include the provision of access by members of the Tribe to the shore of Lake Tahoe in order to reestablish traditional and customary cultural practices.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to implement the joint local, State, tribal, and Federal objective of returning the Tribe to Lake Tahoe; and

(2) to ensure that members of the Tribe have the opportunity to engage in traditional and customary cultural practices on the shore of Lake Tahoe to meet the needs of spiritual renewal, land stewardship, Washoe horticulture and ethnobotany, subsistence gathering, traditional learning, and reunification of tribal and family bonds.

(c) CONVEYANCE ON CONDITION SUBSEQUENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the easement reserved under subsection (d), and the condition stated in subsection (e), the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the Tribe, for no consideration, all right, title, and interest in the parcel of land comprising approximately 24.3 acres, located within the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit north of Skunk Harbor, Nevada, and more particularly described as Mount Diablo Meridian, T15N, R18E, section 27, lot 3.

(d) EASEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance under subsection (c) shall be made subject to reservation to the United States of a nonexclusive easement for public and administrative access over Forest Development Road #15N67 to National Forest System land, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) ACCESS BY INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide a reciprocal easement to the Tribe permitting vehicular access to the parcel over Forest Development Road #15N67 to—

(A) members of the Tribe for administrative and safety purposes; and

(B) members of the Tribe who, due to age, infirmity, or disability, would have difficulty accessing the conveyed parcel on foot.

(e) CONDITION ON USE OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In using the parcel conveyed under subsection (c), the Tribe and members of the Tribe—

(A) shall limit the use of the parcel to traditional and customary uses and stewardship conservation for the benefit of the Tribe;

(B) shall not permit any permanent residential or recreational development on, or commercial use of, the parcel (including commercial development, tourist accommodations, gaming, sale of timber, or mineral extraction); and

(C) shall comply with environmental requirements that are no less protective than environmental requirements that apply under the Regional Plan of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.

(2) TERMINATION AND REVERSION.—If the Secretary of the Interior, after notice to the Tribe and an opportunity for a hearing, based on monitoring of use of the parcel by the Tribe, makes a finding that the Tribe has used or permitted the use of the parcel in violation of paragraph (1) and the Tribe fails to take corrective or remedial action directed by the Secretary of the Interior—

(A) title to the parcel in the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the Tribe, shall terminate; and

(B) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary of Agriculture.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. INOUYE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. MILLER):

S. 491. A bill to expand research regarding inflammatory bowel disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today for myself, Mr. COCHRAN, and our other cosponsors to re-introduce the Inflammatory Bowel Disease Act, which will advance our knowledge of this serious health condition and our ability to treat people suffering from it.

Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis are chronic disorders of the gastrointestinal tract which represent the major causes of morbidity from digestive illness. Because they behave similarly, these disorders are collectively known as Inflammatory Bowel Disease. This devastating, yet seldom discussed illness can cause severe abdominal pain, diarrhea, fever, and bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract. Moreover, complications related to the disease can include arthritis, osteoporosis, anemia, eczema, liver disease, and even colon cancer.

We do not know the cause of Inflammatory Bowel Disease. There is no medical cure. An estimated 1 million Americans, including many children and young adults, suffer from it. In 1990, the total annual medical costs for patients suffering from Crohns Disease and ulcerative colitis amounted to over 1.6 billion dollars.

Recent medical breakthroughs, however, are opening up exciting new pathways for research to understand underlying disease mechanisms and to improve therapies for those who suffer from Inflammatory Bowel Disease. The gene for Crohn's Disease was recently discovered, and other research demonstrates that strong linkages exist between Inflammatory Bowel Disease and functions of the immune system.

Our legislation enhances research on Inflammatory Bowel Disease within the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases at the National Institutes of Health. Among the promising areas to be advanced are studies that translate findings from basic genetic and animal model research. The bill will also establish an Inflammatory Bowel Disease prevention and epidemiology program at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This program is needed to generate an accurate analysis of the make-

up of the IBD population in the United States, thereby obtaining invaluable clues to the potential causes and risks associated with the disease.

The bill also will inform public and private health coverage policy providers by providing for a study of the coverage standards of Medicare, Medicaid, and private health insurance for therapies for Inflammatory Bowel Disease. It will be conducted by the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies of Science. In addition, the bill calls for a General Accounting Office study of the problems patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease encounter when applying for disability insurance benefits.

This bill will benefit millions of Americans who suffer from or who are at risk of developing Inflammatory Bowel Disease. It promises to alleviate much suffering, to assist patients in accessing sound and effective medical treatment, and to benefit those who are debilitated by Inflammatory Bowel Disease.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 491

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Inflammatory Bowel Disease Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis are serious inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Crohn's disease may occur in any section of the gastrointestinal tract but is predominately found in the lower part of the small intestine and the large intestine. Ulcerative colitis is characterized by inflammation and ulceration of the innermost lining of the colon. Because Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis behave similarly, they are collectively known as inflammatory bowel disease. Both diseases present a variety of symptoms, including severe diarrhea, crampy abdominal pain, fever, and rectal bleeding. There is no known cause of inflammatory bowel disease, or medical cure.

(2) It is estimated that up to 1,000,000 people in the United States suffer from inflammatory bowel disease.

(3) In 1990, the total annual medical costs for Crohn's disease patients was estimated at $1,000,000,000 to $1,200,000,000.

(4) In 1990, the total annual medical costs for ulcerative colitis patients was estimated at $400,000,000 to $600,000,000.

(5) Inflammatory bowel disease patients are at high-risk for developing colorectal cancer.

SEC. 3. INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE RESEARCH EXPANSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases shall expand, intensify, and coordinate the activities of the Institute with respect to research on inflammatory bowel disease with particular emphasis on the following areas:

(1) Genetic research on susceptibility for inflammatory bowel disease, including the interaction of genetic and environmental factors in the development of the disease.

(2) Animal model research on inflammatory bowel disease, including genetics in animals.

(3) Clinical inflammatory bowel disease research, including clinical studies and treatment trials.

(4) Other research initiatives identified by the scientific document entitled ''Challenges in Inflammatory Bowel Disease''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $75,000,000 in fiscal year 2004, $100,000,000 in fiscal year 2005, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

(2) RESERVATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), not more than 20 percent of such funds shall be reserved to fund the training of qualified health professionals in biomedical research focused on inflammatory bowel disease and related disorders.

SEC. 4. INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE PREVENTION AND EPIDEMIOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shall establish a national program of prevention and epidemiology to determine the prevalence of inflammatory bowel disease in the United States, and conduct public and professional awareness activities on inflammatory bowel disease.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 in fiscal year 2004, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2005 through 2007.

SEC. 5. STUDY OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE RELATED SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Institute of Medicine of the National Academics of Science shall conduct a study on the coverage standards of medicare, medicaid, and the private insurance market for the following therapies:

(1) Parenteral nutrition.

(2) Enteral nutrition formula.

(3) Medically necessary food products.

(4) Ostomy supplies.

(5) Therapies approved by the Food and Drug Administration for Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis.

(b) CONTENT.—The study shall also take into account the appropriate outpatient or home health care delivery settings.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Institute of Medicine shall submit a report to Congress describing the findings of the study.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, such sums as may be necessary.

SEC. 6. SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY FOR INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE PATIENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The General Accounting Office shall conduct a study of the problems patients encounter when applying for disability insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act. The study will also include recommendations for improving the application process for inflammatory bowel disease patients.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the General Accounting Office shall submit a report to Congress describing the findings of the study.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, such sums as may be necessary.

By Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. ENSIGN, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 493. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize physical therapists to evaluate and treat medicare beneficiaries without a requirement for a physician referral, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Medicare Patient Access to Physical Therapists Act of 2003, which allows Medicare beneficiaries direct access to qualified physical therapists without a physician referral, as allowed by State law. I am proud to be joined in this effort today by my friends Senators Specter, Landrieu, and Ensign.

Currently, 35 States, including my home State of Arkansas, allow for direct access to physical therapists without the added cost of a physician referral. Direct access is an important change that physical therapists and their patients are seeking to the Medicare program. The National Rural Health Association, Easter Seals, and the Brain Injury Association of America join with us today in expressing their support for this important legislation.

Currently, seniors and disabled Medicare beneficiaries must first visit a physician before being allowed to visit a physical therapist. This burdensome requirement in Medicare is simply no longer necessary and limits access to timely and medically necessary physical therapists' services. Providing Medicare beneficiaries with direct access to physical therapists should be a critical component of any Medicare reform.

Congress must consistently balance patient safety, accessibility of services from qualified providers, and costs to the Medicare program when evaluating services. State boards that regulate physical therapy confirm that patient safety is not compromised by the elimination of the referral requirement because malpractice incidents and costs are not markedly higher in States that allow direct access.

Second, direct access to physical therapists would allow for improved access to quality health care services, particularly in rural and urban underserved communities. It is a burden for elderly and disabled patients with chronic conditions to drive back and forth to a physician's office simply to obtain another referral for physical therapy. This not only disrupts patient access to timely therapy treatment but creates a needless administrative expense for the Medicare program.

Finally, a study of BlueCross/BlueShield insurance claims in Maryland indicates that services are not over-utilized when a patient has direct access to physical therapists. In fact, the study indicates significantly lower costs when care is initiated without a physician referral. With this in mind, a policy that improves access to physical

therapists is a positive reform for the Medicare program and its beneficiaries.

The Medicare program should not impose arbitrary administrative barriers to patients who need physical therapy services, especially when States have an entirely different standard for access. I encourage my colleagues to support this Medicare modernization plan to ensure the best access to physical therapy for America's most vulnerable population—senior and disabled patients.

By Mr. CRAPO:

S. 494. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include agricultural and animal waste sources as a renewable energy resource; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation that will encourage the expansion of an often overlooked domestic energy resource that offers a source of revenue for our rural communities and an avenue for cleanup of agricultural waste.

It has been well-publicized that our country faces mounting uncertainty in meeting our energy demands. After years of getting little attention, we are now in a period where the development of domestic energy resources has reached a crucial point. I support our efforts to diversify our energy supply resources to ensure our nation's energy security, support our business and agricultural economies, and protect our individual consumers. This time of challenge also offers great opportunities. One of those is the opportunity to encourage a largely untapped resource to provide domestic energy, while also promoting the protection of the environment and rural development. I am speaking about energy derived from agricultural and animal waste sources.

Electricity from biomass and waste sources using modern technology is a renewable resource that can add to our domestic energy supply. The process uses manure and waste products that are heated and converted into biogas that is burned to generate electricity, which is sold into the power grid. This technology is widely accepted in Europe where over 600 systems are in operation today. In this country, the technology is gaining acceptance following numerous successful case studies. This process offers farmers an option for cleaning agricultural waste that is a known source of groundwater contamination and air pollution. The revenue generated from the sale of electricity provides a source of income to offset the cleanup costs, while providing important kilowatts to the power grid.

The bill I am introducing today would extend the 1.5 cent per kilowatt hour production tax credit that is currently available to wind, closed-loop biomass, and poultry waste by making it available to all agricultural and animal waste sources.

There have been other bills introduced that would extend the tax credit to additional renewable sources such as solar energy. I encourage these efforts to broaden the definition of renewable sources.

The use of modern technology to generate electricity from waste should not be overlooked. The tax credit is an important incentive to encourage its wider use. I encourage my colleagues to join me in this important initiative. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 494

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MODIFICATIONS TO CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM RENEWABLE RESOURCES AND EXTENSION TO WASTE ENERGY.

(a) EXPANSION OF QUALIFIED ENERGY RESOURCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 45(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining qualified energy resources) is amended by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

''(C) agricultural and animal waste sources.''.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—Section 45(c) of such Code (relating to definitions) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL WASTE SOURCES.—The term 'agricultural and animal waste sources' means all waste heat, steam, and fuels produced from the conversion of agricultural and animal wastes, including by-products, packaging, and any materials associated with the processing, feeding, selling, transporting, and disposal of agricultural and animal products or wastes (such as wood shavings, straw, rice hulls, and other bedding material for the disposition of manure).''.

(b) EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF PLACED-IN-SERVICE RULES.—Section 45(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining qualified facility) is amended by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

''(C) AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL WASTE FACILITY.—In the case of a facility using agricultural and animal waste to produce electricity, the term ''qualified facility'' means any facility of the taxpayer which is originally placed in service—

''(i) in the case of a facility using poultry waste, after December 31, 1999, and before January 1, 2007, and

''(ii) in the case of any other facility, after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph and before January 1, 2007.

''(D) COMBINED PRODUCTION FACILITIES INCLUDED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'qualified facility' shall include a facility using agricultural and animal waste to produce electricity and other biobased products such as chemicals and fuels from renewable resources.

''(E) SPECIAL RULES.—In the case of a qualified facility described in subparagraph (C)—

''(i) the 10-year period referred to in subsection (a) shall be treated as beginning no earlier than the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, and

''(ii) subsection (b)(3) shall not apply to any such facility originally placed in service before January 1, 1997.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The heading for section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting ''**AND WASTE ENERGY**'' after ''**RENEWABLE**''.

(2) The item relating to section 45 in the table of sections subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting ''and waste energy'' after ''renewable''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to electricity produced after the date of the enactment of this Act.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 68—RECOGNIZING THE BICENTENNIAL OF OHIO'S FOUNDING

Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. DEWINE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 68

Whereas Ohio residents will celebrate 2003 as the 200th anniversary of Ohio's founding;

Whereas Ohio was the 17th State to be admitted to the Union and was the first to be created from the Northwest Territory;

Whereas the name ''Ohio'' is derived from the Iroquois word meaning ''great river'', referring to the Ohio River which forms the southern and eastern boundaries;

Whereas Ohio was the site of battles of the American Indian Wars, French and Indian Wars, Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War;

Whereas in the nineteenth century, Ohio, a free State, was an important stop on the Underground Railroad as a destination for more than 100,000 individuals escaping slavery and seeking freedom;

Whereas Ohio, ''The Mother of Presidents'', has given eight United States presidents to the Nation, including William Henry Harrison, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, William H. Taft, and Warren G. Harding;

Whereas Ohio inventors, including Thomas Edison (incandescent light bulb), Orville and Wilbur Wright (first in flight), Henry Timken (roller bearings), Charles Kettering (automobile starter), Charles Goodyear (process of vulcanizing rubber), Garrett Morgan (traffic light), and Roy Plunkett (Teflon) created the basis for modern living as we know it;

Whereas Ohio, ''The Birthplace of Aviation'', has been home to 24 astronauts, including John Glenn, Neil Armstrong, and Judith Resnick;

Whereas Ohio has a rich sports tradition and has produced many sports legends, including Annie Oakley, Jesse Owens, Cy Young, Jack Nicklaus, and Nancy Lopez;

Whereas Ohio has produced many distinguished writers, including Harriet Beecher Stowe, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Toni Morrison, and James Thurber;

Whereas the agriculture and agribusiness industry is and has long been the number one industry in Ohio, contributing $73,000,000,000 annually to Ohio's economy and employing 1 in 6 Ohioans, and that industry's tens of thousands of Ohio farmers and 14,000,000 acres of Ohio farmland feed the people of the State, the Nation, and the world;

Whereas the enduring manufacturing economy of Ohio is responsible for ¼ of Ohio's Gross State Product, provides over one million well-paying jobs to Ohioans, exports $26,000,000,000 in products to 196 countries, and provides over $1,000,000,000 in tax revenues to local schools and governments;

Whereas Ohio is home to over 140 colleges and universities which have made significant